Q2: What are the effective interventions for preventing child abuse and its mental health consequences?

Background
There is substantial amount of evidence that child abuse leads to mental disorders in future life. A long list of mental disorders has been found to be consequent to child abuse (WHO, 2009; Gilbert et al, 2009; Gershoff, 2002). Health systems commonly have to deal with the physical and mental health consequences. Health care systems at primary and secondary level need to develop skills on how to prevent child abuse and how to provide secondary prevention in terms of early identification and treatment and preventing further aggravation of the problem.

Population/Intervention(s)/ Comparator/Outcome(s) (PICO)

Population: children and adolescents

Interventions: home visiting, parent education, child sex abuse prevention, abusive head trauma prevention, multi-component interventions, media-based interventions, and support and mutual aid groups

Comparator: treatment as usual

Outcomes: prevention of child abuse/maltreatment

reduction of risks of abuse/maltreatment

overall performance at school and family

user and family satisfaction

improvement in physical health
**Interventions for preventing child abuse**

**List of the systematic reviews identified by the search process**

**INCLUDED IN GRADE TABLES OR FOOTNOTES**

The following two systematic reviews were identified, both are recent.


The first review was a review of reviews which applied the tool for the assessment of multiple systematic reviews (AMSTAR). It also included the second recent review which had been released as an e-version in 2008.

**PICO table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No</th>
<th>Intervention/Comparator</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Systematic reviews/relevant studies</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seven main types of intervention: home visiting, parent education, child sex abuse prevention, abusive head trauma prevention, multi-component interventions, media-based interventions, and support and mutual aid groups.</td>
<td>Physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, or emotional abuse perpetrated by a parent or caretaker against a child (bullying and witnessing intimate partner violence were excluded)</td>
<td>Mikton &amp; Butchart (2009).</td>
<td>More comprehensive, better graded and has covered the second review as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Home-visiting programmes—the Nurse—Family Partnership population-level parenting programme;</td>
<td>Child physical abuse and neglect; Child protection reports; Maternal self-reported</td>
<td>MacMillan et al (2009).</td>
<td>Search strategy not clear enough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interventions for preventing child abuse

| In-hospital and clinic strategies show; | child abuse; |
| School-based educational programmes prevent child sexual abuse; | Substantiated child maltreatment, out-of-home placements, and reports of injuries; |
| Specific parent-training programme; | Abusive head injuries; |
| Cognitive-behavioural therapy; | Children's knowledge and protective behaviours; |
| Foster care placement measures. | Psychological abuse; |
| | Recurrence of physical abuse or neglect. |

Narrative description of the studies that went into the analysis

Mikton & Butchart (2009) was a systematic review of reviews which focused on seven main types of intervention: home visiting, parent education, child sex abuse prevention, abusive head trauma prevention, multi-component interventions, media-based interventions, and support and mutual aid groups. Of the 3299 identified titles, 26 met the inclusion criteria which summarized 298 publications on primary single outcome evaluation studies and another 85 reviews and commentaries. Six of them were metaanalyses. They graded the quality of systematic reviews using AMSTAR score from 1-11 and graded evidence of effectiveness using scores of 1-5, and measured the impact both on direct outcome measures and risk factors.

Below is the Table 1 from the WHO publication by Mikton & Butchart 2009. You may refer to the footnote to learn about their grading system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Region 1</th>
<th>Region 2</th>
<th>Region 3</th>
<th>Region 4</th>
<th>Region 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table represents data on interventions for preventing child abuse. Each region's direct field and support measure are evaluated with scores ranging from 1 to 10.
Interventions for preventing child abuse

Results of analyses, including statistical summaries

Overall effectiveness score (1-5) for "home visiting" was calculated to be 4 for the direct outcome measure and 5 for the risk factor.

Overall effectiveness score (1-5) for "parent education programmes" was calculated to be 4 for the direct outcome measure and 5 for the risk factor.

Overall effectiveness score (1-5) for "sexual abuse prevention" was calculated to be 3 for the direct outcome measure and 5 for the risk factor.

Overall effectiveness score (1-5) for "abusive head trauma" was calculated to be 4.

Overall effectiveness score (1-5) for "multi-component interventions" was calculated to be 4 for the direct outcome measure and 4 for the risk factor.

Overall effectiveness score (1-5) for "media based public awareness" was calculated to be 3 for the direct outcome measure and 4 for the risk factor.

Overall effectiveness score (1-5) for "support and mutual aid groups" was calculated to be 3.

Methodological limitations

The methodological limitations come from the reviews themselves and the outcome evaluations they were based on. Internal validity problems included lack of control group in 15% of publications which increased to 18.9% to 23.9% for sexual abuse and parent education respectively. Studies were non-randomized in 27.5% of cases. The mean AMSTAR score of 6.3 indicated the quality of reviews to be moderate.

Directness (in terms of population, outcome, intervention and comparator)

Over 99% of the studies came from high income countries. Otherwise directness is high.

Narrative conclusion

At least four of the seven interventions - home-visiting, parent education, abusive head trauma prevention and multi-component interventions - show promise in preventing actual child maltreatment. Three of them - home visiting, parent education and child sexual abuse prevention - appear effective in reducing risk factors for child maltreatment. Strength of evidence is however weakened because of the methodological problems and the fact that great majority of studies were conducted in high income countries.
Interventions for preventing child abuse

Additional information that was not GRADEd (safety and tolerability issues, cost, resource use, and other feasibility issues, if appropriate)

The second systematic review (MacMillan et al, 2009) provided more details on what works and how. The information was incorporated in the recommendations.

References


From evidence to recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narrative summary of the evidence base</td>
<td>There are two recent systematic reviews on prevention of child abuse: Mikton &amp; Butchart, 2009 and MacMillan et al, 2009. The first one is more comprehensive, better graded and has covered the second review as well. This systematic review covered all available systematic reviews of which 26 met the inclusion criteria which summarized 298 publications on primary single outcome evaluation studies and another 85 reviews and commentaries. The review focused on seven main types of interventions: home visiting, parent education, child sex abuse prevention, abusive head trauma prevention, multi-component interventions, media-based</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interventions for preventing child abuse

Interventions, and support and mutual aid groups. Four of the seven - home-visiting, parent education, abusive head trauma prevention and multi-component interventions - show promise in preventing actual child maltreatment. Three of them - home visiting, parent education and child sexual abuse prevention - appear effective in reducing risk factors for child maltreatment, although these conclusions are tentative due to the methodological shortcomings of the reviews and outcome evaluation studies they draw on. The main limitation of the review was its reliance on studies from high income countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of the quality of evidence</th>
<th>The mean AMSTAR score of 6.3 indicated the quality of reviews to be moderate.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance of benefits versus harms</td>
<td>The only perceived harm could be the involvement of inexperienced non specialized health care workers in sensitive areas such as sexual abuse. The issue of confidentiality is very important as well. On the other hand the right of the children and the ethical principle of protecting their rights from abuse and torture are of paramount importance. Most of the evidence comes from high income countries with better quality services. In view of the high physical and psychological impact of children's abuse; if well conducted and well monitored, the benefits of preventing child abuse overweights the perceived harms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values and preferences including any variability and human rights issues</td>
<td>Universal passion for children and the UN conventions including the one against torture provide high amount of uniform support for the interventions. How to deliver the interventions should of course be flexible and culturally sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs and resource use and any other relevant feasibility issues</td>
<td>Costs of training and transportation in case of home visiting need to be considered. However focusing on high risk families and involvement of community volunteers will reduce costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>Non-specialized health facilities should facilitate home visiting and offer parent education to prevent child abuse, especially among at risk individuals and families.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interventions for preventing child abuse

Strength of recommendation: STANDARD

Non-specialized health facilities should collaborate with school based "sexual abuse prevention" programmes which should be facilitated in schools where the availability of personnel and cultural context are conducive to such interventions.

Strength of recommendation: STANDARD

School based "sexual abuse prevention" programmes should be integrated within the ongoing programmes at the district level on violence and injury prevention and other school health programmes, if available.

Strength of recommendation: STANDARD

Update of the literature search – June 2012

In June 2012 the literature search for this scoping question was updated. The following systematic review was found to be relevant without changing the recommendation: